

Soldiers-1937

Awards for Valor.

HERO OF BENNING FIRE

GETS SOLDIER'S MEDAL

Private Eugene W. Banks, Company A, 24th Infantry, Fort Benning, has been awarded the Soldiers' Medal for bravery displayed during a fire at the Benning infantry school reproduction plant, which occurred April 3 of last year, according to announcement yesterday from fourth corps area headquarters.

The announcement indicated that Private Banks went into the burning structure in an attempt to rescue an officer he understood was trapped inside. Banks became blinded by smoke and overcome with heat and was led outside. He later re-entered the building to assist in saving considerable government property.

Banks is a native of Mount Pleasant, Fla.

Soldiers-1937

Discrimination.

REMOVAL OF ARMY, NAVY
JIM CROW IS URGED

Press Service N.A.A.C.P.
New York, Oct. 15.- Following up the Chicago speech of President Roosevelt, in which he scored the activities of aggressor nations and implied that democracies and peace-loving nations must be prepared to enforce peace, ¹⁰⁻¹⁵⁻³⁷ the N.A.A.C.P. has written Secretary Harry H. Woodring of the War department, and President Roosevelt urging the removal of all discrimination in all branches of the military and naval services of the United States.

The N.A.A.C.P. letter warned that in the event of a war crisis, the Negro citizens of the nation would not endure the humiliation and insults which were heaped upon them and their soldiers at the time of the World war.

The N.A.A.C.P. has maintained that Negroes should be admitted to all branches of the naval service and all branches in the army. Several years ago, in reply to the association's frequent letters on this subject, the war department used the excuse that Congress had created only two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry for Negroes and that the war department had no authority to create additional units. The N.A.A.C.P. maintains that colored men who desire to enlist should be admitted to any and all branches without creating special branches by act of Congress.

Soldiers-1937
Historical

Spanish War Vets To Meet Next Week

Dept. Of Potomac Division To Gather
AT MASONIC TEMPLE
In Savannah, Ga.
27th Annual Encampment

The twenty-seventh annual encampment of the Department of the Potomac, United Spanish War Veterans, together with the Department Auxiliary, will be held in Savannah next week, Corporal Brown Camp, local unit, serving as host for the two-day convention which begins Sunday, July 4th, and lasts through the following day.

The encampment will bring to Savannah a large number of veterans of the war with Spain and the meetings will be fraught with unusual interest. Department Commander William A. Jones of Washington, D. C., will preside over the meetings, assisted by Department Senior Commander Watson Law.

Of special interest will be the memorial program Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. It will be held at the Star theatre and will be as follows:

Call to order by department commander.

Presentation of colors.

Hymn, "America," led by Comrades and audience.

Americanism, led by the department commander.

Invocation by Rev. John W. West, deputy chaplain.

Music.

Welcome address on behalf of citizens, Geo. S. Barton.

Welcome on behalf of the organization, U. S. W. V., Pas Camp Commander Lawrence W. Sales.

Response, Senior Vice Department Commander Watson.

Musical selection by Mrs. Crawford's Female Quartet.

Welcome on behalf of veterans of Foreign Wars, by Past Commander Paul J. Steele.

Address by Cuban Counsul, Senor Louis M. Pordome.

National Negro Anthem, Mrs. Crawford's Female Quartet.

Address by the Department Commander, Department of Georgia, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Comrade W. L. Kilroy.

Music.

Introduction of department officers.

Roll call of departed comrades, department adjutant.

Roll call of departed sisters.

Department auxiliary secretary.

Selection, "Sleep Comrades, Sleep," Auxiliary Chorus.

Taps.

Retiring of colors.

Star Spangled Banner.

Benediction, by the Department Chaplain, John W. West.

Harvey Underwood, Past C. C. master of ceremonies.

The business sessions will be held Monday at the Masonic Temple. Among the entertainment features will be a mid-

night dance Sunday at Cocoanut Grove which will be sponsored by Corporal Brown Camp

and the local unit of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Vance

Allison Post No. 2933.

Soldiers-1937

Historical

Uncle Lud

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 16, 1937

Fought in '65

He Was in Sight of Lee at The Surrender

By LUCY W. WILLIAMS

WE OFTEN hear of the rapidly diminishing number of men who wore the blue and gray, and with the passing of each one, we face the fact anew that only a few more years and the line will have passed out entirely. All of the white men of Brookneal who fought in the War Between the States have gone on. The only Confederate veteran who lives there is a well-respected Negro, and each day it would seem that his steps become a little slower and his gray beard and hair little more grayer. But, with all the infirmities of his 90 or more years,

It was from the Taylor home on the Red Hill estate that Uncle Lud left to enter the War Between the States. He was first in the Aspenwall Company, and by Uncle Lud, the Aspenwall Company was broken up, he went in "A Company with Captain Wilcox of Georgia, in

when, for reasons not now remembered by Uncle Lud, the Aspenwall Company was broken up, he went in "A Company with Captain Wilcox of Georgia, in

the charge." His time was mainly devoted to driving a wagon, which carried a forge and other blacksmith's implements. Such duties led him into various places and often in great danger, around Richmond, Petersburg, in Henrico, King William, King and Queen Counties and into North Carolina near Henderson. He was often the only Negro in his company, and remained in Captain Wilcox's company until the close of the war. He was in sight of General Lee when he surrendered at Appomattox.

"Uncle Lud Brown" is daily seen meeting the Norfolk and Western train; getting his share of the mail, then going to the post office for more mail, and on to the Virginian Railway station to deliver the mail in time for the train. He has never "taken to" an automobile, but drives a horse and buggy, which, like their owner, have seen better days. The old man and his horse, however, continue to plod along in an effort to do the job in a creditable manner. The mail is gotten from the Virginian train and taken to the post office, a distance of about three-fourths of a mile. This work has continued for a period of about 20 years.

Uncle Lud was born at Red Hill, the last home of Patrick Henry and where he was buried. Sallie Henry was his mother and Anthony Leigh his father. Sallie Henry was a slave owned by John Henry, son of Patrick Henry, and was housemaid for Mrs. Elvira Henry, wife of John Henry. Uncle Lud was later given to Robert Taylor, son of Mrs. Elvira Taylor, daughter of John Henry.

In Confederate Army

Having been a slave holds no disagreeable memories for Uncle Lud. He says he was always treated with the kindest consideration, and had his master lived, he would like to have remained in his service the rest of his life. From his good English and polite manners, it would appear that more than the usual training was given Uncle Lud. He is always courteous and rather reserved.

his white friends to Lynchburg, and there joined two other Confederate soldiers, Silas Green of Lynchburg and Gabe Hunt of Rustburg. The three were asked to ride in the parade and were placed in a Victoria belonging to the Guggenheimer family and drawn by two handsome bay horses. The three were given Confederate flags and they proudly waved these flags as the line of march proceeded.

After receiving much attention during the day from both white and colored people, the day was declared to have been one of the happiest, and Uncle Lud returned to Brookneal and to his work where he is seen daily, rain or shine, with his horse and buggy still in the service of Uncle Sam.

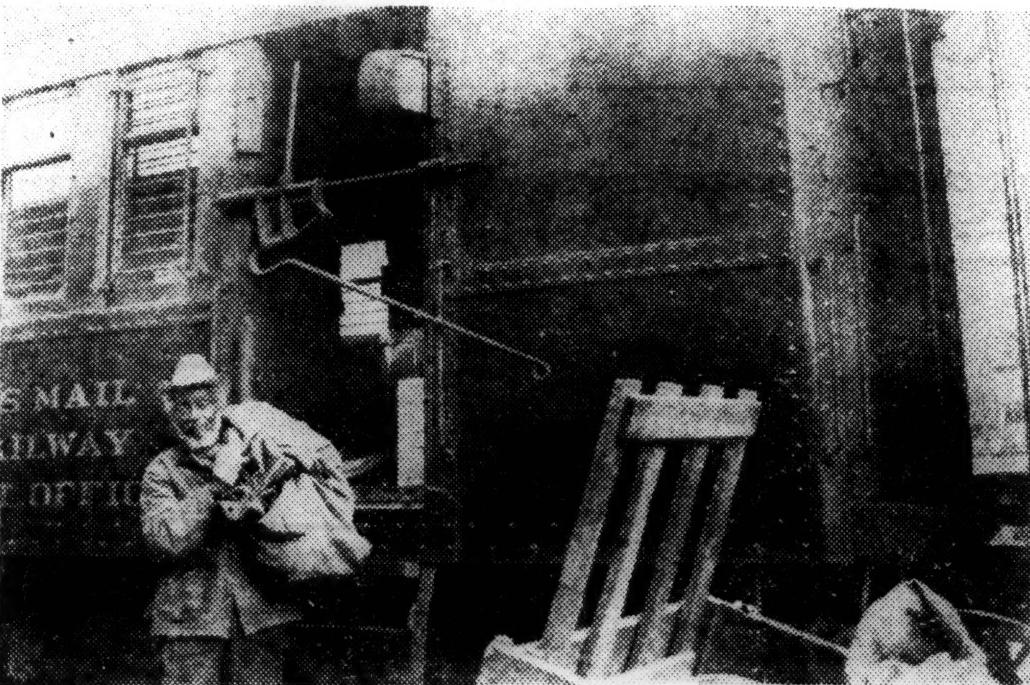
Uncle Lud Parades

Waving Confederate Flag

AFTER leaving the Red Hill home, Uncle Lud was employed for about two years as a wagon driver for Mr. Joel Asher, who then lived near Brookneal. He was next employed by Dr. J. M. Wickliffe of Brookneal, and continued in his service for 10 years. Following the death of Dr. Wickliffe, he went to work for Mrs. Nannie E. Cook, and has lived on the estate of the late Mrs. Cook for 45 years, and she provided in her will "that Uncle Lud should have his home his lifetime."

The latter part of January of this year, fire of unknown origin destroyed Uncle Lud's home, and some very valuable papers, including his service record and discharge papers, were burned.

Uncle Lud says one of his happiest experiences occurred recently, when he was asked to attend the sesquicentennial in Lynchburg. He was taken by some of



Uncle Lud Feels No

Bitterness Over Slavery

AFTER the surrender, Uncle Lud was allowed to come to Red Hill on a visit to his people. One day following his arrival home, he was called into the presence of his mistress, Mrs. Henry, who told him, "Now that you are free, you may take the name of Henry for your mother; you may take the name of Leigh for your father, but I should like to ask you to take the name of Ludwell Brown, the name of my sister, Margaret's husband, who lives in Bedford County. If you promise me you will do this, I know you will be true to your word." Mrs. Henry requested that he register under the name of Ludwell Brown, which he gladly did.

Because he served during the war under the name of Lud Henry, some difficulty arose when some years ago Uncle Lud applied for his pension, but after about one year the change of his name was straightened out and he received his pension.

**Confederate Cross
Will Mark Grave of
"10-Cent Bill" Yopp**

A Confederate Cross is to be placed over the grave of "Ten-Cent Bill" Yopp, noted Georgia negro, in the Confederate Cemetery at Marietta, it was announced Monday by Pat Gillen, State Veteran Service officer.

Yopp followed his master into the Confederate Army and went through the entire war attending the needs of his owner and other soldiers. He was allowed to wear the Cross of a Confederate veteran for many years before his death, and lived at the Confederate Soldiers Home in Atlanta for nearly twenty years.

The negro was a popular character around the state legislative halls for a long time, being employed by the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate alternatively as porter or general factotum.

House Passes Bill Granting Widows Of Civil War Soldiers Increased Pensions

Twenty-Six Will Receive Sums of \$50 Or \$30 a Month From Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The House last Thursday approved a bill granting increase of pensions to the following ~~Confederate~~ widows and former widows of colored soldiers in the Civil War:

MRS. SALLIE MILLER, widow of Nathan Miller, late of Company E, 125th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension at the rate of \$50 a month in lieu of that she is now receiving. MRS. FANNIE J. MANN, widow of William J. Mann, late of Company D, 26th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$30 a month. MRS. MAGGIE BERRY, widow of Samuel Berry, alias Samuel Cythiana, late of Company D, 12th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, a pension at the rate of \$50 a month in lieu of that she is now receiving. MRS. CHARLOTTE M. SPAULDING, widow of Franklin M. Spaulding, late first lieutenant and regimental commissary, 2d Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry, a pension of \$30 a month.

MRS. AGNES BENTLEY, widow of Sampson Bentley, late of Company L, 11th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, a pension at the rate of \$50 a month in lieu of that she is now receiving. MRS. HENRIETTA ZENO, widow of Pierre Zeno, late of Company A, 4th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry, a pension of \$30 a month.

MRS. LYDIA E. LATON, former widow of Samuel H. Harrison, late second lieutenant, Company D, of Luke Porter, late of Company G, 65th D, 98th Regiment, and Company F, Reg'tmen, United States Colored 78th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and private, a pension of \$30 a month. MRS. JOANNA GRAY, widow of David Gray, late of Company G, at the rate of \$50 a month in lieu of that she is now receiving. MRS. MARTHA BROWN, widow of James L. Brown, alias Lemon, late of Company H, 118th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$30 a month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

MRS. MARY MILLER, widow of Winston Miller, late of Company K, 125th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$30 a month. MRS. MARY MILLER, widow of Christopher Miller, late of Company I, 61st Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$30 a month.

MRS. EFFIE WASHINGTON, widow of William Washington, late of Company K, 16th Regiment, Duckworth, late of Company G, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and 2d Lieutenant, Company K, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$50 a month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

MRS. FRANCES VAUGHN, widow of Woodson Vaughn, late of Company F, 125th Infantry, a pension of \$30 a month. MRS. FLORENCE I. STEELE, widow of George W. Steele, late of Company I, 61st Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$30 a month.

States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$20 a month and increase to \$30 a month from the date she becomes 30 years of age.

MRS. GUSSIE DAWSON, widow of Phil Dawson, late of Company A, 122d Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$30 a month.

MRS. LIZZIE DAVIS, widow of Simel Davis, late of Company C, 27th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$30 a month.

MRS. BELLE R. TAYLOR, widow of Richard Taylor, late of Company K, 11th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, a pension of \$30 a month.

MRS. EVANGELINE R. BUTLER, widow of William Henry H. Butler, late of Company E, 5th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$30 a month.

MRS. BELLE ROBINSON, widow of Charles H. Robinson, alias Archibald Bush, late of Company L, 12th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, a pension of \$30 a month.

MRS. ROSA ANDERSON, widow of John Anderson, late of Company H, 93rd and 81st Regiments, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$30 a month.

MRS. ANNIE LEWIS, widow of Taylor Lewis, late of Company B, 123d Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$30 a month.

MISS EDNA B. HARTLEY, helpless and dependent daughter of William Hartley, late of Company D, 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Colored Volunteer Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant, Company F, 34th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, a pension of \$20 a month.

Soldiers - 1937 In World War.

Winterhaven, Fla., Chie^f
May 28, 1937

White Service Men Do Honor to Negro Soldier At Committal Service

For the first time in the history of this community, white men members of the Frierson-Nichol Post No. 8 of the American Legion formed a firing squad to do honor to the memory of a colored ex-service man when five of the members of this post officiated at the last rites for Alfred Chambers, 39, at Florence Villa yesterday afternoon. Chambers, a native of North Carolina who had served with distinction in the A. E. F. in France during the World war, succumbed to the ravages of a year's illness and was buried from the Church of God by Faith, with the Rev. Boone, pastor, in charge and the Rev. Henry of Lake Alfred preaching the sermon.

After the service at the church, the last rites were conducted in the negro cemetery at the Villa, where the squad fired the salute and taps were sounded. Members of the squad were C. M. Fields, A. F. Swift, Ted Reilly and R. W. Cater and Arthur Layton sounded taps.

Chambers, who is survived by his wife, had lived here about 12 years and was one of the most highly respected negroes in the community, being widely known and well liked by the white population.

Soldiers-1937

Monuments and Other Commemorations.

Name Square In Cleveland For Colonel Young

Memory of Valiant Son and his life and career as a citizen and a soldier is an inspiration to the youth of this community and an incentive to all citizens to true patriotism and a re-dedication to the principles of liberty on which this nation was founded, and

LAWRENCE PAYNE IS ORDINANCE SPONSOR

Busy Intersection Of Prospect-Carnegie Is Site of Square.

The illustrious memory of the late Colonel Charles Young will be honored in Cleveland through the foresight and vision of Councilman Lawrence O. Payne of the Eleventh Ward, who sponsored the passage of an emergency ordinance Monday night in City Council designating the triangle bounded by Prospect Avé., Carnegie Ave., and East 46th St. as "Colonel Charles Young Square."

Young to his country was supple-

The ordinance, which was unani-mously passed, sets up that the triangle be "appropriately marked, he was appointed Inspector in beautified and maintained as a Military Science and Tactics at memorial to the valor and patrioticism of the American soldiers of the Spanish-American War, which fitting ceremony upon a day to be proclaimed by the mayor."

Payne, who is himself a veteran of the World War, and carries his perpetual limp as a memento of his wounds received in battle, pays tribute to the late Colonel Young in the ordinance, which reads in part:

"WHEREAS, he was sent to Liberia as military

"WHEREAS, Colonel Charles Young was the first man of Negro blood to achieve the rank of co-
Colonel in the United States Army, a true and loyal soldier, even

faithful to the call of duty, he died a victim of jungle fever."

CALIFORNIANS WANT NEGRO GUARD UNIT

"we in California cannot duplicate this fine record with a Negro organization."

Cal.
**Action Follows Petition
Seeking Representation**

In Army
12-24-37

LOS ANGELES.—(NPB)

Word from Washington early this week assured Negro citizens that definite action is being taken to bring about the formation of a Negro unit of the California National Guard. At the present time no Negro is a member of the state's armed forces.

Congressman John F. Dockweiler, a representative from the sixteenth California district, has been working on the movement for some time. He told of his progress in a letter.

The congressman's letter first told of the sustained battle to get action on committee reports submitted to the war department by the house of representatives, calling for the establishment of an Infantry Battalion of Negro troops as a part of the California National Guard, made recently in Washington.

Recall Washington Troop

Representative Dockweiler, member of a pioneer California family renowned for their tolerance and belief in fair play, stated he had been in correspondence with the chief of staff of the war department in connection with the matter. His letter follows:

Cal. 12-24-37
"I have asked the war department to submit to me their report to the committee on military affairs of the house of representatives, which was made on July 29, 1937," the letter read.

"I am making every possible effort to get the proper action in connection with this action and while I have not yet secured all the information I need from the war department, I have hopes that I may get some action soon," he continued.

A postscript to the letter called attention to the splendid record achieved by the Negro unit of the Washington, D. C., National guard, and read:

"The Negro unit of the Washington, D. C., national guard is nationally recognized as a model national guard and has won a fine reputation. I see no reason why

Soldiers-1937

Officers

West Point Is OK, Sgt. J. S. Contee Retires Twice From U. S. Service

Cadet Fowler Says

By ELLIOTT FREEMAN
(Special to the AFRO)

BOSTON. — Taking the lime-light, Cadet James D. Fowler, the only colored West Pointer, was vociferously applauded by thousands representing all races, who lined the route of march from the Exeter Street station to Park Street subway, Saturday morning, preceding the Harvard-Army football game held at Harvard Stadium.

Granting his only interview since he entered West Point, Cadet Fowler declared that he was perfectly contented with the treatment accorded him by his fellow cadets and superiors.

No Discrimination

"There has never been the least bit of a sign of discrimination or racial prejudice by other cadets or superiors," he said.

"The truth of the matter," he added, "is that the other cadets actually put themselves out in aiding me."

He was given the special privilege of selecting his own room mates or taking a single room, the latter which he selected, he said, was one of the best in the barracks.

Cadet Fowler, a modest, unassuming and handsome lad, is also very popular with all of his class mates, which was demonstrated when he was recognized by his fellow cadets that he came upon throughout the city during the day, with the utmost courtesy and respect, not only him but his escorts and others included in the party.

Training Rigid

The training and discipline are very rigid, he said, but it is found to be so not only with him but with all plebes. He smiled when asked whether his instructors were any different in their actions toward him from those

of his former colored professors, he quickly replied that they were no more impartial than his professor at Howard University.

Cadet Fowler, who was a member of his company's intramural relay team, admits that the hardest months are the first few, which is more or less a period of adjustment.

He was appointed to West Point by Congressman Arthur Mitchell of Illinois; a native of Washington, D.C., a graduate of Dunbar High School, serving as major in the high school cadets. He graduated from Howard University, last year, where

he was president of the student council, major of the R.O.T.C. unit, and a member of the varsity football and track teams.

He is a Kappa Alpha Psi.

He was officially welcomed to Boston in the Harvard yards by

O. Philip Snowden, his classmate at Howard; Casper A. Ferguson, of Boston College, '37; and

John France, Lincoln '37; and Elwood McKinney of Harvard.

Cadet Fowler was the guest of honor at a banquet.

Spent 47 Years in Government Work, 30 in Army and 17 in Civil Service Position

By MRS. IDA B. KIMBERLING

LEAVENWORTH, Kas.

—Sgt. James S. Contee, who was retired from the United States Civil Service last month, has the distinction of being the only ex-soldier in this section of the country who has been retired twice from U. S. government service.

Sgt. Contee started his career at the age of 19 by enlisting in the U. S. army on August 3, 1891. He saw service in many states, fighting in the battle of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, against the Sioux Indians; the battles of San Juan, Cuba, during the Spanish-American conflict; and in many battles and skirmishes in the Philippines during the insurrection.

The sergeant crossed the Pacific Ocean nine times during his enlistment in the army. He visited Japan and China making many friends in the Orient.

Contee sailed from Manila on January 18, 1919, and was retired from the army at Fort McDowell Cal., on February 14, 1919. After his retirement, he came to Leavenworth where he established his home.

Enters Civil Service

Not content with a life of idleness after 30 years of service in the army, Sgt. Contee began to look about for some other vocation.

Again he chose government work, obtaining a Civil Service appointment on March 24, 1921. He was assigned to the department of justice and stationed as a guard at the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth.

During his service at the prison, Sergeant Contee was assigned to many difficult and responsible posts. He always performed his duties to the complete satisfaction of all officers of the institution and received the personal recommendations of Warden White, Warden Zerbst and others, all of whom attest to his efficient service.

On October 1, 1927, Sergeant Contee was assigned to the "C" cell house where he had charge of all prisoners during the day. He was responsible for the discipline of the prisoners and for the ordering of supplies.



SGT. JAMES S. CONTEE

When "C" cell house was selected in September, 1933, to be the "segregated cell house" for incorrigible prisoners, Contee was the first officer selected for this responsible post.

Soldiers - 1937
Officers.

Army Has Had 4 Grads; Navy None

CANDIDATES FOR U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Names	State from	Date	Rejected at Initiatory Examination	Admitted	Rejected for Deficiency	In attendance
James W. Smith	S.C.	5 31 70		1	1	4 yrs.
Michael Howard	Miss.	5 30 70	1	1	1 yr.	
Henry A. Napier	Tenn.	5 26 71		1	1	
James E. Rector	Ark.	8 29 71	1	1	6 mos.	
Thomas V. R. Gibbs	Fla.	5 27 72		1	1	4 yrs. G.
Henry O. Flipper	Ga.	5 20 73		1	1	
John W. Williams	Va.	5 24 73		1	1	6 mos.
William H. Werles	Miss.	5 26 74	1			
William H. Jarvis	Mass.	5 21 74	1			
William H. White	S.C.	5 25 74	1			
Johnson Whittaker	S.C.	8 25 76		1	1	4 yrs.
Charles A. Mirmie	N.Y.	8 28 77		1	1	6 mos.
John Alexander	Ohio	6 12 83		1		Graduate
Charles Young	Ohio	6 10 84		1		Graduate
Julius Mitchell	S.C.	8 28 84	1			
Daniel C. Lugg	N.C.	6 12 84	1			
Robert Wilkinson	S.C.	6 13 84	1			
W. T. Andrews	S.C.	6 11 85		1	1	6 mos.
William A. Hare	Ohio	6 12 85		1	1	6 mos.
*Henry W. Holloday	S.C.	8 27 86		1	1	4 mos.
John B. Alexander	Ohio	6 14 18		1	1	6 mos.
Alonzo Parham	Ill.	7 1 29		1	1	6 mos.
Benjamin O. Davis	Ill.	7 1 32		1		Graduate
Felix J. Kirkpatrick	Ill.	7 1 35		1	1	6 mos.

NOTE: M=Month

D=Day

Y=Year
(By ANP)

WASHINGTON

Fourteen colored youths have been appointed and four have graduated from West Point Military Academy and served their country with honor. The Naval Academy has never had a single one to finish, records compiled here, reveal. The following table shows the names of the appointees and how they fared:

First Graduate Ousted

Henry Ossian Flipper, dismissed from the military service, June 30, 1882, was born in Georgia in 1856, and appointed to U.S. Mili-

*Holloday not known positively to be of colored descent; other colored appointees have entered and graduated as white.

tary Academy in 1875. He was

graduated in 1877, appointed sec-

ond lieutenant in Tenth Cavalry,

serving as such until court-ma-

rtialed in 1882. 2-20-37

He became a civil and mining

engineer in Arizona and New

Mexico and in Old Mexico; com-

plied and translated Mexican min-

ing and land laws for Depart-

ment of Justice.

He became a G-Man, special

agent of Department of Justice in

1893, and continued as such until

1901, after which he went to Mex-

ico and became identified with

various mining enterprises as an

engineer.

Still living, Mr. Flipper makes

occasional trips to Washington. He

was Secretary Fall's right hand

man in the Harding Cabinet.

Promoted from the Ranks

Among the nation's outstanding

Appointed to West Point Case

PHILADELPHIA.—(ANS) —For the first time in the history of Philadelphia, two Negro youths, William A. Lewis and Howard Woodrow Hill, were appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point last week.

The appointments were made by Congressman J. Burwood Daly of the fourth congressional district

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Cavalry, professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee, was born in Washington, D.C., July 1, 1877; served as first lieutenant in 8th U.S. Volunteer Infantry from July 21, 1898, until May 1899.

He enlisted in Regular Army and served as private and corporal, Troop 1, 9th Cavalry, and as squadron sergeant-major, 9th Cavalry, from June 14, 1899 to May 18, 1901. He was appointed second lieutenant of Cavalry May 1901; promoted to first lieutenant, May 1905; to captain, December 24, 1915.

He was promoted to major August 15, 1917; to lieutenant colonel, National Army, August 17, 1918, and Regular Army, July 1, 1920; promoted to colonel February 18, 1930. He is still in active service.

Two Have Retired

Lt. Col. John E. Green, who now resides at 559 Kenmore Avenue, Oakland, Cal., was born in Tennessee, April 7, 1878; served as private and corporal in Twenty-fourth Infantry, from April, 1899, to July, 1901.

Appointed second Lt. July, 1901, promoted to first Lt., July 1907, and to captain, July 1, 1916. He became temporary major, August 5, 1917, and two days later a lieutenant-colonel of the emergency army, holding rank till February, 1920; became major of Regular Army on July 1, 1920, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel in regular service on November 3, 1925. He retired at his own request, November 15, 1929, after thirty years' service.

Major John R. Lynch, 4028 South Parkway, Chicago, was born in Louisiana September 10, 1847. Temporary paymaster in Spanish War with rank of major, serving from June 29, 1898, to May 13, 1901. Became captain and paymaster in Regular Army in May 1901, and was promoted to major on September 13, 1906. He retired on September 11, 1911.

Hill, a graduate in the class of 1935 from Central high school, is a native of Claremont, Va. He is employed in the Union restaurant in the North Philadelphia station.

Hill has lived here since 1930 when he came from Newport News. He studied one year at the Cheney State Teachers' college.

Both Lewis and Hill have passed the preliminary medical examinations at the United States Custom House building here. They will go to New York in March to undergo a rigid physical and mental examination. If they pass these, both the candidate and the alternate will be eligible to take the West Point entrance examinations.

WEST POINT CANDIDATE

FLUNKS PHYSICAL TEST

1-24-37 Baltimore, Md. WASHINGTON

Charles Hunter, 20, son of James B. Hunter, Armstrong High School teacher, failed to pass his physical examination for entrance to West Point, Representative Arthur W. Mitchell told the AFRO this week.

Mr. Mitchell has appointed sixteen boys to West Point since he has been in Congress, he said. Approximately half of these were white. Of the total, all failed in the physical examination except two, one of whom was white.

Mr. Mitchell said he was informed by James Fowler's mother and father that their son advised them that he was getting along well at West Point. Fowler, a Mitchell appointee, entered recently.



H. O. FLIPPER

UNITS OF MILITARY ORDER OF GUARDS SHARPEN UP AT ANNUAL DRILLS IN MICHIGAN



Left: Four of the Michigan officers, members of the Military Order of Guards, whose activities were praised by Major General Saxton, shown shortly after leaving headquarters tent. Left to right: Col. G. N. Edwards, organizer and commander of the Fourth Battalion; Major Remsone, Lieut. "Spike" Anderson, Adjutant, General Frank Stewart, and Lieut. John (standing) (left to right ends, respectively) center: Discussing plans for sham battle officers of the Michigan Command. Seated, left to right: Commander, General Ferguson, Col. Edwards, General Saxton and Major General Jordan. Bottom center: Lieut. Velton Smith explains requisites for operation of airplane. Left to right: Mercedes Ferguson, Col. Edwards, Major Remsone and Mildred Howard. Extreme right: Lieut. Stewart. Left to right, front row: Private O. Chisolm, W. Howes, G. Cason, A. Warren and Myrtle Dorsey, Lieut. Smith, Dorothy Ferguson, Major Remsone and Mildred Howard. Standing: Lieut. Johnson, Private L. Covington, R. Gougis, direct a squad of guardmen and four cadets (front row) in rifle drill before visiting target range at Camp Stewart. Left to right, front row: W. Wilson, J. Hill, C. Wilson, J. Johnson, M. Gordon. Standing: Lieut. Johnson, Private L. Covington, R. Gougis, H. Gougis, E. Smith. Second row: W. Wilson, J. Hill, C. Wilson, J. Johnson, M. Gordon. —All photos by Courier photographer, Langford P. James.

WANT MORE NEGROES IN C.M.T.C.

At its recent meeting at St. Joseph, Mo., the American Legion of the state of Missouri adopted a resolution calling on the War Department to provide for one thousand Negro youths to be trained annually, in the Citizens Military Training Camps. This resolution was prepared and presented by Alexander E. Evans, of Jake Linder Post No. 107, St. Louis.

Just how far such a resolution will go toward securing its aim, we do not predict, but as to the logic and reasonableness of its demand, we fully agree, that there should be at least one thousand Negro trainees in the Citizens Military Training Camps each summer in the Seventh Army Corps Area.

9-10-37
We reason that if this training is good for white boys, then undoubtedly, it is good for the Negro youths. Aside from the military training, there is some remuneration for the boys or their families, which the Negro youths and their families need just as badly as the white boys and their people. The educational value of such training cannot be estimated, because no boy can go to one of these camps and return without a broader vision, not only of what the Army offers, but of his duties as a citizen and civic leader in his community.

We noticed that there were more than two thousand white youths of the Seventh Corps area receiving this training at Jefferson Barracks, while only one hundred and twenty Negroes, in the same area, were receiving such training. This we think, is unfair to the Negro race in this country.

In asking for one thousand trainees for this area, it should be remembered that the present training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas is the only one in the United States provided by the War Department for Negro trainees; while there are nine corps areas in the United States which serve white youths. In this connection we might suggest that this matter can easily be worked out on an equitable basis, by sending trainees there from other corps areas.

SOLDIER TO RETIRE

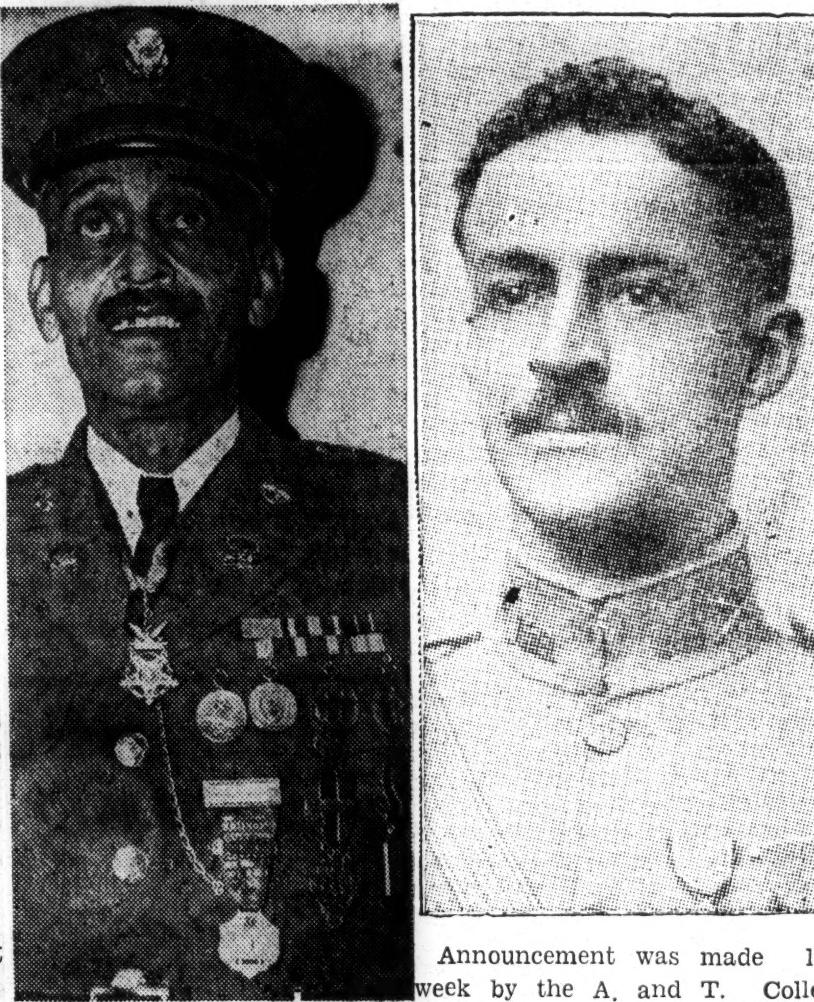
AFTER 39 YEARS
IN THE U.S. ARMY

FORT HUMPHREYS, D.C.—Staff Sergeant Byrd Smith, U.S. Army, stationed at the Army War College here, retired September 30, after more than thirty-nine years of service in a military and civil capacity.

He enlisted for the Spanish-American War, July 1, 1898, serving in the Eighth U.S. Infantry. He later served in the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and the Army Medical Corps.

Sergeant Smith served the U.S. Government in various capacities for several years in the Philippine Islands.

MANY MEDALS NOW ON A. & T. FACULTY



Sgt. George H. Wanton, one of the most decorated men in the American Legion. He showed up has been added to the College at the convention in New York Military Staff and will occupy the last week with five service medals and four Legion awards, in addition to the Congressional Medal of Honor. He has fought in the Spanish-American war, the Filipino Insurrection, the Mexican uprising and the World war. —Photo by Continental.

Announcement was made last week by the A. and T. College authorities to the effect the Major Robert L. Campbell of Greensboro, N.C., has been added to the College faculty. He comes to the college with an enviable military record, having volunteered to serve in both the Spanish-American War, he further distinguished himself during the World War. He was commissioned a first Lieutenant at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and assigned to the 368 Infantry, 92nd division; serving with Battalion staff of Major B. F. Morris as Adjutant, Liaison and Munitions officer. He was decorated for the display of Extra-Ordinary Heroism in action near Binnarville, France (in the Argonne) in September, 1918. For his acts of bravery in the Argonne Drive during September and Oct., 1918, and for the excellent manner in which he maintained Liaison service within the battalion at a great personal risk, he was promoted to the grade of Captain of Infantry on the field. He was later awarded the French Croix-de-Guerre with three stars, the American D. S. I. C. and seven American service medals.

DR. L. T. WRIGHT NOW
LT. COL. IN RESERVE

New York, Sept. 30.—Dr. Louis T. Wright, who has had a commission as major in the reserve army medical corps was promoted recently to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the medical corps of the A.E.F. During the war.

Soldiers - 1937

Organization of

Heads Post

In Minnesota Planed

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 29.—(By Continental Press)—At a recent election of Johnny Baker Post, No. 291 of the American Legion, Tela E. Burt, well known postal employee and oversea veteran, was named commander for the new year. The new commander is quite active in civic and



ocial affairs of the state of Minnesota, particularly in American Legion circles. There has already been increased interest, life and development within the post since his election.

The Johnny Baker post was organized twelve years ago. Under Burt's administration it has enjoyed its most phenomenal strides. The highest membership previously was fifty-four. At present there are 63 veterans on the membership roll. It is Burt's plan, so he says, to induce his corps of officers to institute a campaign for a "100 per cent veteran membership in the Legion." The new commander returned from Brainerd last week where he attended the American Legion State Convention as a bonafide delegate representing his post.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

May 27, 1937

NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES WILL HONOR DEAD

Joint Memorial Services Sunday for Henderson and Oxford Posts

The Bullock-Fisher Post 176 American Legion, local Negro post, and the Hester-Crews Post 166, of Oxford, will have their memorial day service jointly Sunday, May 30, in Henderson at 2:30 o'clock and in Oxford at 4:30 p.m.

The Charles T. Norwood post 157, of Raleigh, will furnish music for the parade with their drums and bugle corps. Vice commander of the department of North Carolina, J. W. Smith, will deliver a memorial address at Blacknall's cemetery.

All veterans of all wars were asked to join in making the service a success, and all friends were asked to bring or send flowers to decorate the graves.

The parade will form at the American Legion quarters on Montgomery street and proceed out Montgomery street to the cemetery.

Oxford, N. C. Ledger
May 28, 1937

Colored Legion Post Plans Big Time On Sunday

Memorial Day Service to Be Conducted Here Sunday With Parade

By JAMES E. GREGORY

Commander Hester-Crews Post

The annual Memorial Day services, sponsored here by the Hester-Crews post of the American Legion, colored unit, will be held Sunday with Henderson and Raleigh legionnaires joining with the members of the colored post here.

Rev. H. S. Davis, principal of Mary Potter School, will deliver the memorial address on Sunday

morning at 11 o'clock at Timothy Darling Presbyterian church.

In the afternoon at 2:15, members of the Hester-Crews post, the

Charles T. Norwood Post of Raleigh and its drum and bugle corps will join Fisher-Bullock Post of Henderson for a Memorial Day Service and parade.

At 4:15, the group will return to Oxford and enter parade formation on Williamsboro street and march to the Oxford colored graded school led by the Charles T. Norwood post drum and bugle corps, followed by Fisher-Bullock post and Hester-Crews post. At the colored school, a flag and pole presentation will take place.

Rev. J. W. Smith, department vice-commander of the American Legion, together with the members of the board of education, will be the principal speakers at the flag and flag pole presentation.

Thereafter, the parade will continue to the cemetery where services will be held for the Departed Comrades and salutes fired.

The real secret of success is working hard, being honest and just happening to be on the spot when good luck breaks.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News

June 21, 1937

Negro Legionnaires Meet

Representatives of colored American Legion posts throughout the State met Sunday in Nashville in their semiannual caucus to make plans for their State program to be presented to the State meeting for ratification.

Chattanooga legionnaires attending were W. M. Hixson, commander of Givens Freeman Davis Post; Jesse Barrom, service officer; Joe Rosser, Deedia Wheeler and H. Logue.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Weekly

July 2, 1937

Durham Expects Legion

World War Veterans To Hold State Convention There This Month

Durham is getting ready to entertain the state convention of the American Legion this month. Plans for an elaborate

the direction of Dr. D. R. Perry, state vice-commander and general convention chairman.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
July 30, 1937

~~HIXSON IS RE-ELECTED~~ BY NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES

W. McKinley Hixson was re-elected commander of the colored Givens Freeman Davis American Legion post Wednesday night at a meeting in the Memorial auditorium.

Other officers are Jack Crawley, John Adams and Charles Lockhart, vice-commanders; Joe Rosser, adjutant; William J. Harris, assistant adjutant; Henry Logue, finance officer; Malley Ruffin, sergeant-at-arms; Greenbury Gresham, chaplain; Jesse Barrom, service officer and historian, and William Harris, assistant service officer.

Selection of delegates and instructions for the state meeting in August were postponed until the next meeting.

Many industries in Germany are operating at capacity, but concerns hesitate to assume the present heavy expense of expanding.

An attendance of 5,000 is expected by the chairman of the housing committee, Frank Piereson, secretary of the Durham Chamber of Commerce.

Durham, N. C. Sun
July 5, 1937

NEGRO LEGION POST TO NAME OFFICERS TONIGHT

Election of officers and formulation of plans for the state convention will be the principal matters to be considered at a meeting of the John McLean post of the American Legion Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be one of much importance, post officials state.

The Negro division of the American Legion will hold its own convention program July 25-27

Griffin, Ga. News

July 19, 1937

~~COLORED WAR VETS WILL MEET FRIDAY~~

The Charles Young post, colored World War veterans of Griffin and Spalding county, will have their regular meeting Friday night at 3:30 o'clock. The meeting will be held at Crockett Hall on North Fifth street. Commander L. W. Strickland invites all members to be present.

Negro Legion Organization Similar To That Of Other

T 286
Aims And Ideals Are Same And Organization Is Providing Aid For Its Members—Came Into Being At

Fayetteville In 1924

The aims and ideals of the Negro division of the American Legion are the same as those of the white division. Working through national headquarters, Division "B" is striving to provide aid for members of their race who saw service in the World War.

Division "B," although its membership is comparatively small, has done much toward aiding destitute veterans and their children.

Sixteen years ago, the first Negro post of the Legion in this state was organized in Wilmington. The first state vice commander was Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley. He was succeeded by Charles T. Norwood of Post No. 157 at Raleigh. These men soon had well organized posts. At this point in the progress of the Negro Legion, Division "B" had not yet been organized. In 1924 delegates were sent to the state convention in Fayetteville and Division "B" was organized there.

The Weaver McLean post of Durham has a membership of 48. W. H. Wilson was the first commander and was succeeded by N. A. Brewster. So far an auxiliary has not been formed nor has a junior Legion group but efforts are being made to do so in the near future.

The local post has worked long and hard in preparing the program for the convention here. The result is, the officials believe, one that will stamp the Durham convention as the biggest and best record for the division.

Convention headquarters will be established in the old hosiery mill on East Pettigrew street where the registration of delegates and other visitors will be done.

The program provides for the participation of the Negro veterans with the white Legionnaires in the Sunday night memorial service in Trinity Methodist church. The Durham male chorus, directed by Isidor Oglesby, will provide music for the service.

Monday morning the division members will participate in the joint program to be held in the city armory-auditorium. Following the joint meeting Division "B" will hold its first business session. At 5 o'clock the Negro veterans will participate in the big street parade and at 8 o'clock in the evening the drum and bugle corps of the division will participate in the com-

92nd DIVISION REUNION

New York
THE FORTHCOMING annual convention of the American Legion in New York next month is of special interest to Negroes, Negro war veterans from all parts of the country are expected to be in attendance.

The 92nd Division, under Col. Moss, was one of the principal combatant units of Negro troops in active service. They with the 93rd Division made up the bulk of Negro soldiers who went overseas.

The record these soldiers made should be a source of pride to Negroes everywhere, and local posts of the American Legion are planning to make the reunion with their comrades-in-arms from other sections of the country an outstanding event. Other civic-minded groups, fraternal and religious organizations should join with the war veterans in their program for the occasion, so that younger generations may know of the accomplishments of these soldiers.

For one of the ways by which we can get a square deal from those who run the U. S., is to keep before them the debt of gratitude this country owes its Negro soldiers. Let's get together and give the Old 92nd a rousing welcome.

Veterans of the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard, (the old 15th) which saw more actual fighting than any other Negro troops, will also join in the welcome.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
August 20, 1937

Colored Legion

The colored post 171 of the American Legion will be represented at the State meeting this month by W. McKinley Hixson, commander, William J. Harris, adjutant and C. H. Griscom. All Chattanooga Negro representatives are members of the Negro State caucus which shaped programs for their posts, and meets in Nashville also, during the convention.

petitive drills at Duke university's football stadium. The dance will be held at 10 o'clock at the Banner warehouse with admission being free for the Legionnaires.

Tuesday morning the final business session will be held and at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Weaver McLean post will be host to the visitors at a barbecue to be served in the old hosiery mill.

The sessions of the woman's auxiliary of Division "B" will be held in the White Rock Baptist church.

Danville, Va., Bee
August 23, 1937

Vice-Commander



Wiley A. Hall, colored, of Richmond, department vice commander at large.

World War. The post has been active in promoting the welfare of Negro veterans since it was formed.

Officials of the post hope to enlarge the membership greatly following the convention, and are hoping that the convention activities will attract more of the Negro veterans who are eligible for membership into the organization.

There are 600 Negro veterans in Danville, eligible for membership in the post, according to its officials. The largest membership the post has had is 95, and at present it has 36 members. The post was chartered in 1929.

Legionnaires Will Attend State Meet

Tom Powell Post No. 7 held its regular election of officers meeting August 24 with W. Hugo Holloman, Jr., becoming Commander, to succeed Walter Lindsey. He will be assisted by the following corps of officers: Wm. L. Jackson, adjutant; Theodore Haynes, First Vice Commander; Harry Love, second Vice Commander; Titus Brown, Third Vice Commander; Joe Bowers, Fourth Vice Commander; Pal Vuscavich, chaplain; Lovey Jackson, Sergeant at Arms.

Delegates elected to the State Convention to be held at St. Joseph Mo., September 5, 6, and 7 were Robert M. Owens, Walter Lowe, Walter Lindsey, Bige Wyatt Chris, E. Johnson, Hugo Holloman Louis Cloyd, Wm. L. Jackson Fred D. Holloway, Johnnie Robinson, Leo D. Lewis; Alternates: Lee J. Sneed, Atty. A. A. Page Dolger Simmons, Joseph Loyd, Joe Bowers, Herbert Richards, Ear Wheeler, Gadrey Nicholson, Allen Voorhies and Julian Clay.

From the Jake Linder Post Alexander E. Evans and John T. Smith will go as delegates. Alternates are James E. Hensley and Clifton Hayes.

Made Vice-Commander Of Mo. American Legion

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 17—Benjamin Muldrew of the Wayne Miner post of Kansas City Mo., was elected vice commander of the Missouri State American Legion. He is the third of his race to hold such honors in Missouri.

James J. Jeffries, teacher at the Lincoln high school in Kansas City and Alexander Evans of St. Louis are the two others. Muldrew is one of the two race postal clerks in Kansas City.

The local Negro post is prepared to accommodate several hundred delegates, and will take part in the convention activities. One of the features of the program for Negroes will be dances to be held at Farmers Warehouse on Monday and Tuesday night, beginning at nine o'clock.

"Little Juanita and Her Syncopators" will furnish the music. This is a well known Negro orchestra.

Waldon France Post has had a conspicuous share in Legion activities since its organization. It was organized with 25 charter members. The post was named in honor of Waldon France, the first Danville Negro soldier to be killed in battle during the

Soldiers- 1937

Organization of.

New York Host To 600,000 Visitors As Legionaires Open 15th Annual Confab

Many Colored Posts Represented — Reunion of Men Who Fought in 92nd and 93rd Divisions In France One of Chief Features.

By CHARLES T. MABILL

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 — Nothing has been left undone for the comfort and pleasure of the 600,000 delegates and visitors who have descended on New York for the Fifteenth annual session of the American Legion.

France.

Help To Make Your Skin Light

Just use Black and White Bleaching Cream. Note the big improvement after just one application. Helps to clear up bumps, lighten dark skin. Large opal jar, 50c. Medium size, 30c. Trial size, 10c. Demand Black and White Bleaching Cream. Sold at all dealers.

Four Negro posts, the Colonel Charles Young, Jesse Palmer, Mitchell Royall and George P. Davis, are actively participating with the general committee in charge of all arrangements. Representing these posts are the following members:

Walter W. Scott, housing committee; Paul H. McFall, entertainment; Harold N. Clark, in charge of the uptown office of the corporation, and William C. Anderson, reunion committee, all from the Colonel Charles Young Post;

George Hodges, parade committee, and Stanley Miles, entertainment, from the Jesse Palmer Post; Aubrey Brooks, registration; Mitchell Palmer Post, and Harold Tilligast, service committee; George P. Davis Post of Brooklyn. The headquarters of the Colonel Young Post at 252 West 18th street, has been selected as the place of registration for colored Members.

92nd Division Reunion

A feature of the forthcoming convention, scheduled to be the Stars. The winner will play a largest ever held by these World team composed of stars from the War veterans, will be a reunion International League.

of the men who fought in the 92nd and 93rd Divisions in France. 92nd Division veterans will be It will mark the first reunion of these famous divisions, particularly the 92nd, which was completely organized in France of Negro com- bat regiments. The 93rd Division will be host at a reunion dance.

famous night clubs are scheduled to be presented there that night.

Monday and Wednesday night at the Renaissance Casino, receptions will be held. Half of the proceeds will go to help maintain the American Legion camp for children at Roosa Gap, N. Y., and the other half to the welfare fund of the Col. Charles Young Post, the most active of the four local Negro posts.

Housing accommodations have been carefully selected with families living in the area from 110th street to 155th. It is expected that from 20,000 to 40,000 Negro veterans and their friends will be present at the convention.

Veteran of 3 Wars Holds High Award

Wanton

Possessor of the highest service award the United States can be where, after a force had succeeded in landing and had been compelled to withdraw to the boats, you voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of the citation. Congress decorated him for "distinguished gallantry at Tayabacoa, Cuba, June 10, 1898, to the nineteenth annual American Legion convention this week, is one of your wounded comrades, who addition to the Congressional medal of the convention's distinguished would otherwise have fallen into the hands of the enemy; this after several previous attempts had been an Invasion badge, earned during which he received at the Boston convention in 1930.

Sergeant Wanton is the only Ne-alry." Troop M, Tenth United States Cav-

gro upon whom has been conferred the award for exceptional valor. Wanton originally enlisted in the navy in 1884 as a third-class apprentice boy on the Minnesota. At the end of his enlistment, in 1888, he was a first-class apprentice. His next enlistment was in the army, and old comrade, spent twenty years together in the Tenth Cavalry outfit.

During his stay in New York, Sergeant Wanton has been the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lee of 412 West 148th street. He is a member of the Legion of Valor, an organization of decorated men of the army and navy. It was not until after seeing service in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Mexican invasion of Pancho Villa across the border, and the World War decoration given to all veterans.

In Navy and Army.

In addition to five service medals, Wanton is awarded courteous and four Legion awards decorations and privileges usually reserved for honored guests in the uppermost levels of affairs of state. His tunic, Sergeant Wanton's por-only for honored guests in the upper-trait in oil hangs in the Tenth Cav- Wanton's service medals are among alry headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. The sergeant's heroic actions during the Spanish-American War were recognized and honored when President McKinley decorated him in 1898. In the words



George H. Wanton.

10,000 Negro Vets in N. Y. Silent, But They're Talking Up at Home

"What about hospital facilities for Negro York can vote and they can't is a challenge.
vets in your state?"

By Richard Wright

Daily Worker Harlem Bureau

At every feast it seems there
must be a skeleton.

Under the roaring cheers for the you are.

Legion that went up from the side-walks of Fifth Avenue, there was the hopeful silence of 10,000 Negro Legionnaires. They were from North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and many other states.

But there was noise from Mississippi, the pride of the Legion. They do not issue Legion charters to Negro war veterans in Mississippi.

Though these black men were good enough to die for America, the state of Mississippi does not think they are good enough to belong to the Legion.

SAME IN OTHER STATES

Neither does Georgia, Texas, and a few other states south of the Mason-Dixon line. Even some of those southern states that issue work charts, do so meagerly, hence in most southern states but one or two good Legionnaires. Then we make our demands and resolutions and take them to our Negro posts exist.

But just try to get some information on this from the publicity offices of the Legion. You are told very blandly:

"Why, there is no discrimination with respect to race, creed, or color in the American Legion."

Since the officials won't say anything, let's talk to some of the Negro Legionnaires standing up and down Lenox Avenue.

These men are cordial but cagey. They are from the South and they do not want to say anything that can be used against them when they go back home. They have in their own fashion worked out a relationship with the white people of their respective vicinities and they want to keep that relationship unbroken. They are hard-headed and sensible, these Negro Legionnaires from the South.

And he's courteous; first he'll give you a secret handshake, perhaps the pass-sign in some fraternal organization. Then he places himself at your service.

TOUCHY SUBJECT

He looks at you sharply. That's a touchy question. He wants to talk with you and lens. When they say, "We're making slow tell you the truth, but he doesn't know who headway" their voices carry a doubt.

"They're fine," he says. "They're fine, sir!" The conversation is changed and he tells you what a fine thing it is to belong to the Legion. With a quiet joy he tells how Negro vets long to place themselves at the service of their country in peace or war.

The conversation again turns to discrimination in the veteran hospitals in the South. You learn that sometimes a sick Negro vet has to be shipped North for treatment, for the one general hospital in the South at Tuskegee, where they are admitted, is not adequate.

LETS LOOSE

He is talking freely now. "You know what we did in Baltimore? Why, we passed a resolution for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys...."

But quickly he again changes the subject and talks of other things. That's the psychology of the Negro vet in the South. They resist, but it's done skilfully. They can't lay themselves open to attack. Their protest those southern states that issue work charts, do so meagerly, hence in "First of all," he explains, "we must be officers. Of late, they have been acting on

SLOW WORK

"In the last few joint meetings we had in the state of Maryland there was no discrimination. Not even in the city hotels. It's slow work, but we're making headway."

In talking with several others you learn that it was only after a stiff fight that Negro vets were allowed to join mixed posts in Rochester and Syracuse, New York. You learn, further, that Negro doctors are not allowed to practice in Northern hospitals for

But, despite all this, the 10,000 black vets are having a good time in Harlem. This traveling from city to city each year to attend the Legion convention is educating them. Many of them have little formal schooling and their trip across the "pond" in 1917 taught them lots and these trips to conventions are teaching them more.

The fact that they can ride around in New York on subways without being segregated is not lost on them. That the Negroes in New

They have joined the Legion because it's the most influential organization which an ex-service man can belong to. Yet they know that it does not answer all their problems. When they say, "We're making slow

tell you the truth, but he doesn't know who headway" their voices carry a doubt.

These vets are ripe for more forthright action than many realize. The idealistic phrases on their lips are there because that's what they believe the public wants here.

But don't forget that some of these black men seized armories in the South directly after the war to protect themselves. When they see their way clear, when they have before them a well-worked plan of action, they'll act.

NO SEGREGATION IN N. Y.

Soldiers - 1937
Organization of

35 Cities Have Race Units At Am. Legion Confab In N.Y. City

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Col. Charles Young Post of this city furnished the following statistics on attendance of colored units or individual delegates at the convention of the American Legion here last week. The list is far from complete, inasmuch as many individual delegates were quartered with white State delegations in the downtown area and did not put in Washington, D. C.—James Reese corps led by Bishop Dale, drum major, passed the reviewing stand located at Fifty-ninth Street and of any of the local posts. The Post.

Watertown, Conn.—William Wilkins Post 135. Watertown, Kans.—Post 273. Watkins Glen, N. Y.—Seneca

Albany, N. Y.—Walter Dixon Post 966. Akron, O.—John Fulton Post 272. Post 555. Albany, N. Y.—Walter Dixon Post 273. Watkins Glen, N. Y.—Samuel H. Dow

Ardmore, Pa.—Leon Spencer Post 89. Reed Post 547.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kenneth Post 1017. Hawkins Post 61.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Fred Dempsey Post 266. New York Posts which took part in the convention were the Col.

Baltimore, Md.—Federal Post 19 and Walker Green Post No. 14. Boston, Mass.—William E. Carter Post 16.

Charlotte, N. C.—Col. Charles Young Post 16. Chicago, Ill.—George Giles Post 87.

Cleveland, O.—Post 94. Detroit, Mich.—Charles Young Post 77, Thomas Phillips Post 184, Fredericks Post 214.

Englewood, N. J.—Henry Douglass Post 58. Evansville, Ind.—Otis Stone Post 354.

Fonda, N. Y.—Floyd Deckro Post 363. Gary, Ind.—Calumet Post 99.

Greensboro, N. C.—Maceo T. Alston Post 183. Hagerstown, Md.—Charles Harden Post 74.

Lexington, Ky.—Lexington Post 132. Los Angeles, Cal.—Benjamin J. Bowie Post 228.

Millford, Conn. Post 34. Milton, Mass.—Milton Post 114.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Jorny Baker Post 291.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Crispus Attucks Post 151 and George T. Cornish Post 292.

Salisbury, N. C.—Salisbury Post 107. South Boston, Mass.—Bruce Walker Post 99.

Springfield, Ill.—Harrison Wright Post 289.

Steubenville, O.—Ferdinand Foch Post 280.

The corps was the only colored Drum and Bugle corp to appear in the national contest at the convention in which the leading drum and bugle corps of the country participated. They received an excellent rating for their work. During their stay in the city they made their headquarters at the Marietta Hotel, 170 West 121st Street and were the recipients of many courtesies from fellow North Carolinians residing here. The business manager is Prof. W. G. Lino, a teacher in the public schools of Charlotte.

The Corps of the Colonel Charles Young Post was one of the first colored drum and bugle corps to be organized in the American Legion.

It is the state champion of North Carolina, and winner of many trophies.

In 1929 the corps won the national trophy in Louisville, Ky. The corps has a membership of 41, who are active in the civic life of the community.

The corps had the distinction of being the guest of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Celebration and made such an excellent impression that Senator Robert Reynolds wrote a special letter of commendation to the Senate praising their work. They were also the guest of the South Carolina State Department of the American Legion which department has no colored post.

The corps is frequently called upon to participate in many patriotic functions.

LEGION POWWOW JUST A SAD, SAD FLOP TO HARLEM

which have grown up within the American Legion. The wives and mothers of white legionnaires held their own meetings and social functions, but nothing was heard

of the affair of the colored brothers. The visiting colored delegates were expected to come in Harlem, except at night, when they

and found that preparations flocked to the cabarets and drink-halls made for their welcome spots in Harlem. There was or to make them feel at home. Sporadic marching along Seventh Avenue and Lenox Avenue by cas-book their own accommodations in units, but for the native Har-

most cases, pay exorbitant prices, lemites to know that an American and make own arrangements for Legion Convention was in pro-

gress, they had to do one of things: Make a end of

spots, read the newspapers or go

downtown where the white legion-

naires were raising ten different

kinds of hell.

Stay at White Hotels

About the only favorable aspect of this convention was the fact that many Negro delegates were

quarters of one local post, it was white hotels with white units from their own state. If any hotels balked at this arrangement, or if any

white legionnaires complained, it did not reach the ears of the public.

There was no one place where reporter could obtain a complete list of visiting colored units or individual delegates. At the headquarters of one local post, it was estimated that at least nineteen states were represented, but it was also admitted that many of these states were represented by a single individual. There were few large restaurants were overstocked with

foods in anticipation of a four-day overflow trade. Actually, the busi-ness they did was below normal, and this was attributed to the fact isolated instances, and this was staged on the Ritz, the Partridge Inn, and others, lost considerable money as a result of the convention. These

white legionnaires

All the Big Doings Are Staged Downtown Whites—Food Wastes in Harlem Res

By CHARLES T. MAGILL

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The 1937 convention of the American Legion was a decided flop, if judged strictly from the viewpoint of the colored brother.

For reasons best known to the legionnaires of four local posts, all reception plans miscarried. The visiting colored delegates, when dumped in a city like New York, that they were hardly noticed, about 4,000 strong (although 40,000 were expected) came in Harlem, except at night, when they had been made for their welcome spots in Harlem. There was or to make them feel at home. Sporadic marching along Seventh Avenue and Lenox Avenue by cas-book their own accommodations in units, but for the native Har-

most cases, pay exorbitant prices, lemites to know that an American and make own arrangements for Legion Convention was in pro-

gress, they had to do one of

things: Make a end of

spots, read the newspapers or go

downtown where the white legion-

naires were raising ten different

kinds of hell.

Stay at White Hotels

About the only favorable aspect of this convention was the fact that many Negro delegates were

quarters of one local post, it was white hotels with white units from their own state. If any hotels balked at this arrangement, or if any

white legionnaires complained, it did not reach the ears of the public.

There was no one place where reporter could obtain a complete list of visiting colored units or individual delegates. At the headquarters of one local post, it was estimated that at least nineteen states were represented, but it was also admitted that many of these states were represented by a single individual. There were few large restaurants were overstocked with

foods in anticipation of a four-day overflow trade. Actually, the busi-ness they did was below normal, and this was attributed to the fact isolated instances, and this was staged on the Ritz, the Partridge Inn, and others, lost considerable money as a result of the convention. These

white legionnaires

Such local restaurants as the Monterey, the Renaissance Grill

Soldiers - 1937

Organization of

35 Cities Have Race Units At Am. Legion Confab In N.Y. City

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The Col. Charles Young Post of this city furnished following statistics on attendance of colored units or individual delegates at the convention of the American Legion here last week. The list is far from complete, inasmuch as many individual delegates were quartered with white State delegations in the downtown area and did not put in an appearance at the headquarters Europe Post and James E. Walker Jr., passed the reviewing stand of any of the local posts. The Post.

Reed Post 547. Atlantic City, N. J.—Kenneth Post 1017. Hawkins Post 61. Asbury Park, N. J.—Fred Dempsey Post 266. Baltimore, Md.—Federal Post 19. Boston, Mass.—William E. Carter Post 16. Charlotte, N. C.—Col. Charles Young Post 16. Chicago, Ill.—George Giles Post 87.

Cleveland, O.—Post 94. Detroit, Mich.—Charles Young Post 77. Thomas Phillips Post 184. Englewood, N. J.—Henry Douglass Post 58. Evansville, Ind.—Otis Stone Post 354. Fonda, N. Y.—Floyd Deckro Post 363. Gary, Ind.—Calumet Post 99. Greensboro, N. C.—Maceo T. Allison Post 183. Hagerstown, Md.—Charles Harden Post 74. Lexington, Ky.—Lexington Post 132. Los Angeles, Cal.—Benjamin J. Bowie Post 228. Milton, Mass.—Milton Post 114. Minneapolis, Minn.—Jenny Baker-Charlotte, N. C., made a fine impression in the great American Legion Parade, held on Tuesday, September 21st, in which over 300,000 people participated. The corps was the crowning feature of the nineteenth annual American Legion Convention Parade, held on Tuesday, September 21st, in which over 300,000 people participated. The corps is frequently called up to participate in many patriotic functions.

The drum corps marching with the North Carolina delegation in the fifth division, made a smart appearance, and was cheered along the route of the parade. When the

Ardmore, Pa.—Leon Spencer Post 89. Yonkers, N. Y.—Samuel H. Dow IN NATIONAL CONTEST

New York Post which took part in the national contest at the convention in which the leading drum and bugle corps of the country participated. They received an excellent rating for their work. During their stay in the city they made their headquarters at the Marietta Hotel, 170 West 121st Street and were the recipients of many courtesies from fellow North Carolinians residing here. The business manager is Prof. W. G. Lino, a teacher in the public schools of Charlotte.

The Corps of the Colonel Charles Young Post was one of the first colored drum and bugle corps to be organized in the American Legion. It is the state champion of North Carolina, and winner of many trophies.

In 1929 the corps won the national trophy in Louisville, Ky. The corps has a membership of 41, who are active in the civic life of the community.

The corps had the distinction of being the guest of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Celebration, and made such an excellent impression that Senator Robert Reynolds wrote a special letter of commendation to the Senate talk, for nothing came of it.

The alleged "Official Legion Dances" were nothing to write home about. These included two pay affairs at the Savoy Ballroom and one at the Renaissance Casino.

Dr. T. Edward Jones, head surgeon of Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C., and a holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, attended a reunion of the Legion of Valor, one of many organizations

LEGION POWWOW JUST A SAD, SAD FLOP TO HARLEM

All the Big Doings Are Staged Downtown Among Whites—Food Wastes in Harlem Res.

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For reasons best known to the legionnaires of four local posts, all reception plans miscarried. The visiting colored delegates, when dumped in a city like New York, that they were hardly noticed.

About 4,000 strong (although 40,000 were expected) came in Harlem ed, except at night, when they flocked to the cabarets and drink-holes, or to some other place. They had to shift to themselves, Avenue and Lenox Avenue by cases.

They book their own accommodations in hotel units, but for the native Negroes, they had to do one or two things: Make a

No Reunion Held

What was to make them the big spots, read the newspapers or gress, they had to do one or

things: Make a

Stay at White Hotels

About the only favorable aspect of this convention was the fact that many Negro delegates were raising ten different kinds of hell.

At the Renaissance Casino, there was no one place where

white hotels with white units from chain restaurants where food is even cheaper than in Harlem.

Whites Have Everything

The white legionnaires had all sorts of reunions, dances, dinners, teas and breakfasts, but except for isolated instances, Negroes were not included. Dr. Harvey W. Young

of Baltimore, Md.—Crispus Attucks Post 151 and George T. Cornish Post 292.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Crispus Attucks Post 291.

Springfield, Ill.—Harrison Wright Post 289.

South Boston, Mass.—Bruce Walker Post 99.

Steubenville, O.—Ferdinand Foch Post 280.

which have grown up within the American Legion. The wives and mothers of white legionnaires held their own meetings and social functions, but nothing was heard from colored mothers and wives. In some unexplainable manner, the Negro delegations squeezed themselves into the big parade last Tuesday, which was staged on Fifth Avenue for a period of eight

Passes Parade Review Island Organization Active

In City Patriotic

Occasions

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Special to Journal and Guide

10-2-3

NEW YORK CITY—The Color-

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cian Legion,

the Ritz, the Patridge Inn, and others, lost considerable money as a result of the convention. These restaurants were overstocked with foods in anticipation of a four-day overflow trade. Actually, the business they did was below normal, and this was attributed to the fact that a sizable portion of the regular trade went downtown to watch of Baltimore, a member of Walter Green Post No. 14, was invited to

teen hours. Here and there a colored Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. Gaillard of Legionnaire was seen marching in Raleigh. She resides at 401 Capital shoulder to shoulder with Apartments. Mr. Erwin formerly white buddies from his own state was chief of the United Press bureau which was a very heart-warming sight.

However, if the truth is to be told, the colored onlookers were more concerned as to how the solid colored delegations would shape up in comparison with the whites. It is a matter of record that they looked just as good, and that they received a big hand from the two million or more watchers who thronged the line of march.

Units Drew Applause

The units that elicited the most admiration, either because of the gaudiness of their uniforms or because of their snappy marching, were the James E. Walker and James Reese Europe Posts, of Washington, D. C.; Federal Post of Baltimore, the Charles Young Post of Detroit, the William E. Carter Post of Boston, and the four local posts, Col. Young, Jesse Royal and Mitchell Palmer of Manhattan and the George P. Davis Post of Brooklyn.

In view of all that has been said, it should not be difficult to understand why Harlem found nothing to complain about in the behavior of visiting legionnaires uptown. Downtown among the whites it was a different story. The ofays did everything they were big enough to do, and this included the abduction of a traffic cop, setting off a tear gas bomb in crowded Times Square, swiping \$1,800 worth of signs from the Street Cleaning Department, riding horses into hotel lobbies, dumping paper bags with water into the street, pawing unescorted women, setting bonfires and turning in scores of false alarms. The white newspapers said that they had a grand time.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

October 25, 1937

NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES STAGE SHOW TONIGHT

A benefit show, featured by a mock military wedding, will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at Lucille Hunter School, sponsored by local Negro Legionnaires.

The Charles T. Norwood Post is staging the performance, which also will include an exhibition by the post's drum and bugle corps and a dance program under direction of the WPA division of the Bishop Tuttle School.

MRS ROBERT A.

Mrs. Robert A. Erwin, connected with the office staff of the State Highway and Public Works Commission for the past several years, has resigned and will leave Nov. 1 to join her husband in Washington, D. C., where he is a staff writer on The Evening Star.

Mrs. Erwin, a graduate of St. Mary's School, is the daughter of

November 4, 1937

Negro Legion Post Celebrates

Americanism, that basic principle which founded, built and maintains, now, the standards under which America has grown in spirit, physical proportions and financial dominance in spite of its youth, in comparison to other countries, its great conflicts at war; its religious varieties; its political differences and its diversified political ideas. She has

remained the leader in world democracy, demanded the respect and the cooperation of the world. These are the standards which every American soldier who went, fought and returned victorious had sacrificed his all for and these are the standards which will hold on the splendid appearance and these U. S. solidly and forever re-spirit of the members of the post expected by all nations. Join now who made a striking picture in Britton McKenzie Post, 150, America's brilliant uniforms, and an Legion, and become a more determined factor in maintaining the principles of that Americanism which presents and opposes any and all radical groups within the borders of this country.

Throughout the week beginning Nov. 7, American Legion sponsor Education Weeks. Let not these seven days pass without adding materially to your knowledge which will be yours for visiting your schools, churches and other gathering places.

"The Road Back," a most vivid dramatization of the return of the American soldier from "Over There," Oliver P. Tatem, historian; Arthur P. Sawyer, chairman executive committee; Matthew V. Boutte, county representative; Cary D. Blue.

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Journal

December 9, 1937

Legion for Negroes

DELAND, Dec. 8.—Plans were perfected for the establishment of an American Legion post here for negroes at the DeLand post's regular meeting tonight. Post officers will organize the negroes at a meeting in the negro Odd Fellows hall Monday night.

See "The Road Back" and give vent to all your pent-up emotions enthusiasm. Tickets are now in the hands of your neighbor or friend.

A. B. Yates, Commander.

American Legion Post Has Installation Of Newly Elected Staff

Disabled Negro Veterans Will Get New Home

Johnson City Tenn. Chronicle
December 11, 1937

Crew Launches Work On \$80,000 Barracks At Soldiers' Facility

Work on a new \$80,000 two-story domiciliary barracks for disabled negro veterans at Mountain Home was started yesterday.

Announcement of the start of work was made by E. H. Dittrich, representative of the construction service of the Veterans Administration, Washington.

Brick Building Planned

The new barracks will be adjacent to Barracks 7, occupied by white veterans. Construction will be of fireproof brick, and a slate roof will be provided. The building will have modern fixtures, including passenger elevators.

Col. Lee Harr declared that employees who have been working on construction projects at the Home for the past three years will be employed on the new construction.

Structure Needed

"No additional help will be needed," Harr said. "It is hoped as the building program expands in the early spring additional help can be added, but for the time being no persons need apply."

Dittrich, who came here to supervise beginning of work on the building, said its completion would push the total spent on improvements at the home during the past three years to \$895,000.

He explained the new building is needed because there are many negro veterans who are not able to work on the grounds or go to meals, and are badly in need of new quarters.

Soldiers-1937
Regiments, Regular Army

369th's COL'NEL
FACES REMOVAL

NEW YORK, Oct., (CNA)- Colonel John G. Grimley, white commander of Harlem's crack 369th Infantry Regiment, this week was faced with possible loss of his commission as the result of an action instituted by Major General William N. Haskell, commanding General of the New York National Guard.

Crusader News Agency
In the recommendation of General Haskell, Governor Lehman has appointed a military examining board to inquire into the "qualifications and general fitness" of the officer who has commanded the Harlem regiment since 1933.

Colonel Grimley has been the center of agitation for several years, the Harlem community resenting the fact that a white commander was appointed to the famous Negro regiment. Grimley and Lieutenant Colonel James M. Roche are the only white members of the regiment which includes sixty-four Negro officers and 1,070 enlisted men.

New York, N.Y.
Colonel Grimley has been subjected to sharp criticism by community leaders on several occasions. As a member of the Mayor's Commission which investigated the causes of the Harlem outbreak on March 19, 1935, he was charged with refusing to sign the commission's findings on police brutality.

Later he was accused of seeking to appoint a white Catholic priest as chaplain of the regiment, which is overwhelmingly Protestant in faith. After several community leaders had appealed to Governor Lehman, Colonel Grimley gave the post to the Rev. B. C. Robeson, pastor of Father A. M. E. Zion Church, and brother of Paul Robeson, internationally famous singer and actor.

Briadier General Escalton, who will preside over the hearing, refused to state whether a date had been set for the action. He also refused to discuss possible procedure.

Soldiers - 1931

Regiments, Regular Army, etc.

INCREASING THE ARMY

Secretary of War Woodring, urging a stronger national defense, calls for a permanent peacetime army of 165,000 men and 14,000 officers; an increase of the National Guard from 175,000 to 210,000, the calling of 30,000 instead of 20,000 reserve officers for a fortnight's annual training and the drilling of 50,000 instead of 30,000 young men annually at the Citizen's Military Training Camps. He proposes to add 1500 enlisted men to the regular army each month.

No mention is made of ending the color segregation in the army which excluded Negroes from field artillery, coast artillery, air corps, engineer corps, telephone and telegraph services, which practically ignores Negro reserve officers, which bars Negro youths from Citizens' Military Training Camps and which frowns upon any increase in the number of colored militiamen.

Mr. Woodring thinks one of the most serious problems affecting the army is the difficulty of obtaining sufficient enlistments as industry calls more and more young men to better paid jobs.

There will be no difficulty in obtaining sufficient recruits if the color bar is let down. There are thousands of eager colored lads who would jump at the chance to serve in the army air corps, in the telephone service or with the artillery.

Colored people contribute their share of the half billion dollars in taxes that goes for the upkeep of the army. This is another example of taxation without representation.

Race Sergeant Named On Guard Of Honor For Inauguration Rites

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(ANP)—Sergeant George H. Wanton was selected this week to be one of the eight distinguished veterans who will serve as guard of honor to the President during the inauguration here on January 20.

Sergeant Wanton, who had served either in the World War or the Spanish-American war, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished service there. Upon receiving knowledge that he would be one of the members of the honor guard when Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court administers the oath of office to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, he is serving on the inaugural committee as an advisor.

Four years ago President Roosevelt had four eagle scouts, two of whom were colored, serve as guard of honor. This year the inaugural committee decided to let that honor go to distinguished veterans.

Cavalrymen Back To Arms

3-1931
Ninth Ordered to Drill Each

Monday

Kansas City, Mo.

FORT RILEY, Kas.—The first and second squadrons of the Ninth cavalry have been ordered back-to-arms for the evening drill and review each Monday at 5:15 p.m. until further orders.

The cavalrymen have not held drills for many months while they have been on "stable duty."

First Sergeant W. Harrington is commander of the first squadron.

inauguration, claiming that Negroes would be integrated into every function connected with the official ceremony. They will not only serve with the guard of honor to the President, but will occupy the platform with the President.

will cover a period of over five days. Each organization is to be represented by a picked battalion. They will be judged on "Military appearance," "Correctness of commands," "Accuracy of posts for officers and noncommissioned officers", "Precision in execution of all movements" with the judges assigned from the Regular Army. The 8th Regiment is scheduled to enter the contest on August 6.

In the field combat training many special schools are to be organized especially for noncommissioned officers each afternoon. They are to be given an intensive course in machine gun, automatic rifles, ballistics, map reading, telephones and radio repair and installation. Privates will generally attend the afternoon schools of musketry and marksmanship. During the mornings, except for special occasions, the first five days will be spent in the field with drills and combat exercises, demonstrations in first aid and personal hygiene, and lectures on citizenship. The first five days will be spent either in saddle and riding or on actual ground and aerial combat firing problems.

170 To Be Decorated

The training this year will amount to only a few days of "field review for combat" after which the regiment is to leave Camp Grant on a two or three day hike returning in time to catch the train for Chicago where they are to take part in the mammoth military show at Soldier Field. Tickets to this event at half price were given ten to each enlisted man and twenty to each officer.

While at Camp Grant unusual events such as tournaments, concerts, dances and athletics, will occupy many busy days for the men and officers. The 66th Brigade camp tournament will comprise three pennant competitions in military activities, Field Meets, and Athletics, with the regiment winning the highest number of points in each pennant race being eligible to win the 66th Brigade Camp Trophy. In addition to the pennants and trophy, individual and team prizes, and other medals will be awarded.

The contest of "Retreat and Guard Mount" in which five Infantry Regiments a Cavalry and an Engineer Regiment will compete

Grayson for approval.

It was also Mr. Houston who, four years ago, when he served in the same capacity, gave advice that two of the four eagle scouts should be colored.

Another recommendation by Mr. Houston—that editors of various Negro newspapers be invited to send representatives to sit on the platform during the ceremony—has been approved by Charles Michelson, white, publicity director for the inauguration.

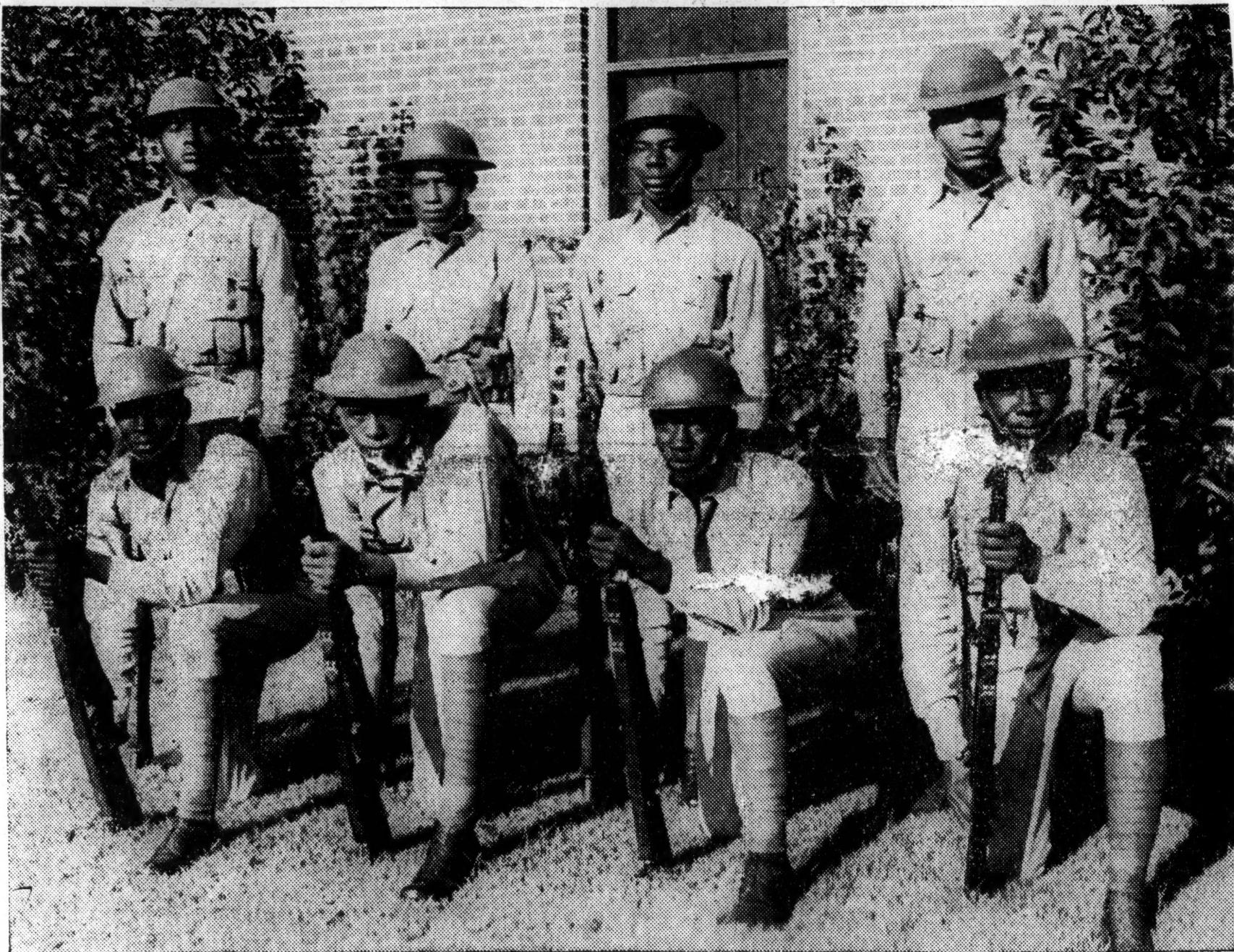
The special entertainment committee, meeting in the board room in the District building Saturday night, heartily endorsed the manner in which their chairman, Mr. Houston, is handling the Negro end of the inauguration program.

Mr. Houston explained that nothing would be Jim-Crow about the

SQUAD WINS COMBAT COMPETITION SECOND TIME

Staff Sergeant Felix Sherman, Private William Tibbs and Sergeant Ben Williams.

Ten year medals will be given to Staff Sergeant William F. Baxter, 1st Sergeant George Vickers, Sergeant Frank Pryor, Sergeant George Wright, Sergeant Ernest Woods, Private Cleo Backer, 1st Sergeant James Miles, Captain Oscar Randall, 1st Lt. Claude Richardson, Sergeant Ernest Dyer, Sergeant Edgar Fields, Major Homer P. Cooper, Sergeant Henry S. Taylor, Sergeant Frank Middleton, Sergeant William P. Johnson, 2nd Lt. Carl Bell, Tech. Sergeant Leonard Scally, Corporal Vinitious G. Mills, Private Milton Smith, 2nd Lt. Errington R. Johnson, Sergeant Fred Ballard, Private Aaron McHaney, Private Abner Moultrie, Sergeant James Mitchell, 2nd Lt. Thomas Bailey, Private James L. Wheatley, 1st Sergeant Louis Banks, Sergeant Jesse Robinson, 1st Sergeant Leonard Pruitt, Sergeant Marvia Poague, Private William Woods.



Members of the Eighth squad of Company G, Twenty Fourth Infantry, at Benning, Ga., who won the annual chief of infantry squad

combat competition. This was the second time the squad, commanded by Corporal Beauregard, won this high award. A tall

trophy, bearing a slate of infantry files with the names of each member of the squad engraved thereon, was awarded the

squad. Left to right, front row: Privates Lewis, Coleman, Sumbry and Corporal Beauregard. Back row: Privates Johns, Marshall, Sympson and Sterling.

Historical

Soldiers - 1937
Riots.

NEXT TO LAST HOUSTON
MARTYR IS RELEASED

Press Service N.A.A.C.P.

New York, Oct. 15.— Robert Tillman, former member of the 24th Infantry who was sentenced to Leavenworth prison as a result of the Houston riot of 1917 has been released from prison. The Adjutant General's office of the War Department advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on October 12 that the unexecuted portion of Tillman's sentence had been remitted and he is a free man.

The N.A.A.C.P. is in the final chapter of its long campaign for the release of the famed Houston martyrs. Only one man still remains in Leavenworth, Stewart W. Phillips. Mr. Phillips would have been released years ago, but he escaped from Leavenworth and had five years of freedom. He was arrested and returned to the prison and naturally is having a harder time securing a parole than he would have had had he not escaped. The N.A.A.C.P. is continuing its efforts in Phillips's behalf however and is hopeful that the War Department will see fit to release him before very long.

Forgive and Forget

The release of most of the Negro soldiers convicted of rioting in Houston many years ago expresses in a practical way the government's belief that their offense could be expiated. One still remains in prison, Stewart W. Phillips. Between his case and the other the difference is that he once made his escape, an ~~act~~ which the law punishes.

Granting every point against him, we believe the time has come to let Phillips out. His early record pleads for him the Houston rioting followed peculiarly exasperating treatment and was no plain criminality; and what should plead louder for him, he is a member of a group whose signally loyal service in the World war has earned mercy for many of their number.

Any purpose which the punishing of these soldiers could serve has long since been accomplished. Houston has turned the page down on their deeds. The only ones left to be affected are Negroes who believe today as they believed then that the men acted in self defense. For the government to insist that the punishment go on and the matter be kept alive is the worst choice it can make.